

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

"Putting On" Won't Fool Children

Youngsters Trained to Know No Fine Distinctions Between Truth, Fibs, White Lies, and Lies, Often Disconcert Mothers by Unmasking Insincerity of Guests Who "Put Best Foot Forward."

By LAURA CLAWSON.
"PUTTING ON," we called it in our younger days, and times haven't changed so much as we sometimes think. I was calling the other day, and there was another guest present, whom my hostess's young daughter was eyeing with undisguised astonishment.
The other woman took her departure first, and I, as an old and privileged friend remained a while longer.
"Isn't Mrs. Dunson funny when she tries to put on airs?" observed Louise with the mercurialness of twelve. "She knows that you know she hasn't a lot of guests, yet she speaks of their carelessness and waste as if the house were full of them. And you know, too, that—"

"That will do, dear," interrupted her mother firmly. "Run along! Miss Laura and I want to talk."

"Why should I run away?" she asked her mother. "She has been brought up to recognize the difference between truth and falsehood, and now must I turn round and tell her that mere conversation such as she hears my callers make is merely an error on their part to put the best foot foremost?"

Can't Fool Children.
"I'm sure it isn't your fault," I comforted, "but the silly conventions of women who think that they are fooling anyone with their chatter. It isn't actually an untruth which they are stating, but to Louise it seems so. I'm sure when she is grown she won't be guilty of such silliness."

"She caught me the other day," laughed her mother, "as I was lamenting the price of something, and she looked at me so accusingly that I realized that I had been exaggerating; not long ago we had a most trying guest in the house, and I hardly dared open my mouth to say anything pleasant, because the children were in moments of being so close to the truth."

"But that doesn't answer my question," persisted the mother of the candid Louise. "What shall I tell her?"

Tell Children Truth.
"Tell her the truth," I advised firmly, "as I arose to take my departure, 'tell her just that. That your callers do not mean to be untruthful, but this business of being artificial is a form of social intercourse, and the poor dears only mean to be pleasant.'"

But all the same it was a lesson to me, which print as a warning to any grown-up ladies who happen to be given to "putting on airs" in the presence of the children of their hostess. You may fool the hostess, but not for a moment the children! If the respect of an observing girl is worth the keeping, I warn all of you to stop fibbing in their presence. You may not have any responsibility about it, but all the same the deception lowers you in the eyes of a truthful child.

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How Our Cities Were Named

By ELEANOR CLAPP.
PHILADELPHIA.

BECAUSE an English king was unable to pay his debts a famous American city was founded. It happened in this way: Before he came to the throne Charles II was in very hard luck and obliged to borrow from anybody who would lend him money. Admiral Sir William Penn once furnished him with over \$30,000. This was repaid and he was allowed to settle in the land he had given him. The admiral left the claim to his son, who greatly to the disapproval of his family and friends had become a Quaker.

New the Quakers were a persecuted sect and young Penn himself had been several times imprisoned and was expelled from Oxford University for attending Quaker meetings.

He had spent his fortune freely in aid of these poor people and longed to found a colony where they could have religious freedom. Knowing that it was hopeless to try to collect the money he asked the king to give him a large tract of land in America for the debt. Charles was delighted to get out of his difficulties so easily as he had more land in the new colony than he knew what to do with, so Penn became the proprietor of a large tract on the nominal condition of paying two beaver skins annually to the government.

As this land was thickly wooded the great Quaker wanted to call it "Sylvania" (Sylvia being the Latin word for forest), but against his wish his own name was prefixed to it by the king, and the new province was called "Pennsylvania." Charles was always very good-natured if it cost him anything.

In 1681 Penn sent out a company of emigrants to settle on his lands, and a year later came out himself and purchased the ground for his chief settlement from some Swedes, who had bought it from the Indians. He called it Philadelphia, which is a Greek word that means "brotherly love." He is said to have built in "four square," with streets at right angles, on the plan of the ancient city of Babylon. He wrote that he wished it to be "a fair green country town" and he called the streets after the trees of the forest.

At first Philadelphia consisted of but three or four log houses and some of the people lived in hollow trees but settlers came rapidly and in three years it gained more population than New York in 1624, and soon became the largest settlement in the colonies. Philadelphia took a prominent part in the Revolution, it was the meeting place of the Continental Congress, and the Declaration of Independence was signed here in Independence Hall in 1776. The Constitution of the United States was drafted here, and it was the capital of the United States for ten years, from 1790 to 1800.

Women Who Fail

By NIKOLA GREELEY SMITH.

WHY do certain women fail in business or the professions while others succeed? Why are women regarded generally as birds of passage in the industries, the trades, and the arts? It is not just because they marry and give up their jobs. Marriage is not infrequently a petition of involuntary bankruptcy of women who fail. I do not mean that successful women do not marry. They do, and in the main they make successful marriages. I mean that many women try self-support for a while, and, finding it too difficult, slump into matrimony—not the mating every woman wants to make with the choice of her heart and brain, but any marriage with any man, provided it shifts the burden of maintenance to other shoulders.

Sometimes women who are failures at self-support are shining successes as wives. But it is not of wives, already advised to death, that I want to write. I am going to tell of the women I have seen fail at self-support, no matter how much they were helped by others, and of reasons why they failed.

There are always reasons. However much the failure may bewail her "bad luck," however sincerely she may attribute the fact that other women pass her in the race to their better faces or charming ways, she is mistaken. Women generally overestimate the value of beauty or physical attractiveness as business or professional assets, and perhaps the most frequent failure among self-supporting women is the office siren, the young woman who tries to make her even take her further than her looks.

There are far more bright eyes than there are bright minds. And a man can find a hundred women good enough to fall in love with—for men are practical creatures in these matters—more easily than he can discover five who are competent to help him in business. To the woman on the threshold of self-support I would say this: If you are going to be a siren, be a siren. If you are going to work, why work? If you rely on a sad reflection on the value of these wiles for you to have to supplement your hand, if you work for a living it is a reflection on your business efficiency for you to have to supplement your wiles with a siren or be efficient in your work, and don't be both. It's the poorest compromise you can make to your charms or your brain power.

(Copyright, 1916.)

RECIPES

Barley Broth.
1 cup of pearl barley.
2 quarts of cold water.
3 pounds of mutton.
1 carrot.
2 small turnips.
Pepper, salt, chopped parsley.
One cupful of pearl barley should be poured into three quarts of cold water, and then put in a saucepan and allowed to boil. Remove all fat from about two pounds of mutton, cut in small pieces. Add to the barley and boil gently for one hour, skimming occasionally. Grate a carrot, cut two small turnips into dice and add these with a little onion. Roast for one hour longer, skimming occasionally, adding a little hot water if necessary to keep up the required quantity. When cooked, strain, season with pepper, salt and a little chopped parsley. Serve hot.

Apple Charlotte.
Stale bread.
1½ pounds of apples.
¼ cup of sugar.
½ teaspoon of cinnamon.
2 cloves.
Yolks of 2 eggs.
Take slices of stale bread about a quarter of an inch thick, and from them cut small rounds with a cake or biscuit cutter. Fry the rounds in hot butter to a light brown color; then line a plain buttered mold with them. Peel and core a pound and a half of apples; stew them with a half cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a pound of raisins in a saucepan. Remove from the fire when soft and add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Pour into the prepared mold and cover with a round of bread just the size of the top of the mold. Bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. This is delicious served with cream.

Times Pattern Service



609

The pattern, 609, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 50-inch material and ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting goods.

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

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THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

July 17.

Name

No. 609. Street and Number

CITY DESIRED.....City and State

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Anne Morgan, the Philanthropist, Member of a Noteworthy Trio

Daughter of the Famous Financier, with Elsie de Wolfe and Elizabeth Marbury, Backs Various Enterprises, Both Business and Philanthropic—She Is the Moving Spirit of the Vacation Fund Club.

When the Three Clever Women Put Their Heads Together and Start to Make Plans, People Expect Something Unusual and Successful—And They Have Seldom Disappointed the Expectant.

WHENEVER Elsie De Wolfe, that clever woman interior decorator, gets a specially big contract, one may be sure that Anne Morgan had something to do with it.

Whenever Elizabeth Marbury, theatrical producer, sets plans in motion for a brand new play, Anne Morgan's keen business discrimination is pretty likely to have given the nod to the enterprise.

Whenever an aspiring society matron wishes to elevate the poor working girl, she calls upon Anne Morgan.

She is the presiding genius at unnumbered charity bazaars and the dea ex machina of countless philanthropic organizations. And she loves to use her substantial income where it will do the most good.

Last year she opened a camp for working girls at Sterling Forest, Greenwood Lake, N. J. The girls spent their vacation days rowing, swimming, fishing, dancing, and studying elementary woodcraft, reaping the interest of their investments in Miss Morgan's Vacation Fund Club.

Now that the fame of it has spread, the camp is in the throes



MISS ANNE MORGAN.—Underwood & Underwood.

of a busy season. Girls who spent their holiday at home or cheap resorts are flocking to the place by scores.

When the dancing craze was at its height, Miss Morgan was one of a group to open a roof-top garden, where girls could go and dance and enjoy themselves under unobtrusive supervision.

There are those who say that Anne Morgan "made" Elsie De Wolfe. Certain it is that she has

given her a great deal of advertising by her hearty commendation.

Others give her the credit for "making" capable Elizabeth Marbury. However, it may be, Anne Morgan and Elsie De Wolfe and Elizabeth Marbury are associated in any number of ways, and where one makes her presence known it is almost positive that the other two are plotting with her.

What They Say About Us

Pertinent Interests of Women As Viewed By Editorial Writers of the Newspapers.

"Never Before Was the Child More Holy Than Now."

No more important thing was said by Herr Kaufmann in the interview published today on another page than this reference to the child. In the remarkable statement issued by our State department on the authority of the Foreign office in Berlin it is said:

"The social service organizations in the cities of Germany have during the past winter reached a point of unequalled thoroughness and excellence. In the city of Berlin alone there are some 6,000 workers actively engaged in social service. Under these circumstances it has been possible to uncover and combat practically all instances of need in the case of the infants."

It was suggested in these columns that it would be well worth while for the health officials of our cities or of private philanthropy to send competent investigators to Germany to study the methods and organization by which, in spite of the streets and preoccupation of war, and in spite of a diminished milk supply, Germany has been able to reduce the infant death rate and to secure improved health for the entire population.—New York Evening Mail.

No Reason for Panic.

In 1915 in New York city there were 15,779 cases of diphtheria and croup, resulting in 1,275 deaths; the same year there were 38,186 cases of measles, with 630 deaths; of scarlet fever there were 9,576 cases, with 201 deaths.

So far there have been 1,440 cases of infantile paralysis, with 287 deaths.

These figures, compared with those for other diseases, do not indicate that there is justification for panic.

It should be remembered that New York is a very large place. There is likelihood, looking at the mortality record, to lose sight of this fact. The deaths from infantile paralysis are only one to every 2,000 of population. Should a town of 100,000 have only five deaths it would not deem itself seriously menaced.

A study of the cases in another respect brings reassurance. But 1 per cent of the cases are of children under fifteen years of age, and only a little more than 1 per cent are of babies of less than one year. Small babies and well grown children seem practically immune. Appreciation of these facts will bring comfort to many anxious parents.

There is reason to think that the effect of the preventive measures being employed and which are daily becoming better applied will soon begin to show. It seems agreed that the germ is one of low vitality and quickly dies under adverse conditions. Quarantine and cleanliness should stop its multiplication. A family that is watchful has little reason to fear for its dear ones.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Sayings of Mrs. Solomon

By HELEN ROWLAND.

"The wall of a bachelor of Babylon, who suffereth from the dullness of Diversion and the monotony of Variety and hath not a THRILL left."

"Verily, verily," crieth the Bachelor, "there is nothing NEW under the sun; and no Novelty in love, nor in women, nor in all the allurements of Babylon."

"One day is like unto another, one roof garden is like unto another, one cabaret is like unto another, one kiss is like unto another, and one headache is like unto another."

"All life is as the plot of a photograph: the same today, yesterday, and forever."

"And of women there are only TWO varieties:—"

"Those who would lead me to destruction; and those who would drive me to distraction."

"Those who are too unsophisticated to be interesting; and those who are too blasé to be fascinating."

"Those who frighten me to death; and those who bore me to death."

"Those who read Shaw and Schopenhauer; and those who read Elmer Glyn and the fashion page."

"Those who talk 'styles' and baby talk; and those who talk suffrage and feminism."

"Those whom I dare not kiss; and those whom I dare not STOP kissing."

"Those who say 'DON'T'—and those who say 'Come hither!'"

"Those who are more insipid than pink custard; and those who are more insipid than pink custard."

"Those who wear false hair; and those who wear short hair."

"Those who threaten me with matrimony; and those who threaten me with matrimony."

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Why You Should Vary Your Usual Diet With Fruit During Summer

By DR. LEONARD K. EENE HIRSHBERG.

NO human creature can long maintain his equilibrium of efficiency and health if he resists the temptation of apples, oranges, berries, and fruits in general. Independent of their nutritive values, many fruits give zest to the appetite because of their inherent flavors and oils. Bananas, breadfruit, and alligator pears are among those which possess the two gastronomic virtues. Another great value of the various fruits is that they supply minerals, phosphates, lime, potash, and other fertilizers to the human economy. Some kinds of fruit, too, such as pineapples, contain enzymes analogous to the pepsin in the stomach. These are, as the motion picture theaters say, "an added feature," because they materially aid the digestive powers. Moreover, a great many fruits are superior to pills, powders, tablets, castor oil, and other artificial purgatives, since they have an indigestible laxative effect. Notably among these are figs, apples, pears, peaches, and the various berries. They are most effective when eaten between meals, at night, and on rising in the morning.

Fruit Salts Harmless.

A popular fancy fostered by the widespread delusion of "uric acid" and "rheumatism" is to the effect that "the acids in fruit cause gout and other alimentary canal, hives, eczema, and various pains."

There is little if any truth in this widespread mistake. The acids in fruit are acid salts or traces of acids in fruits they are harmless and without deleterious influence on the system.

The itching rashes, hives or other skin eruptions that one person in a hundred or so may suffer when he or she eats certain fruits or other foods are

a sort of protein poisoning, related in nature to the "breaking out" caused by the germs of chickenpox, German measles, upset stomachs, or, in some instances, quinine.

That is to say, this comparatively rare effect of fruits partakes of the character of an "idiosyncrasy"—peculiar sensitiveness of our tissues to the protein of the fruits. Acids have nothing to do with it.

Sugar and starch in fruits furnish men with heat, fuel and growth. It is the "pectin" gums in fruits that help them to become jelly. Starch changes into sugar in ripe fruits. There is little more than 1 per cent of protein in fresh fruits, while dried fruits may have a little more.

Sugar in Dates and Raisins.

Dates, dried, contain about two-thirds as much sugar as raisins. Dates have 75 per cent of sugar. This explains why raisins are so much in demand by children, and others who crave sweets. Dried fruits are not a very table adjunct when fresh fruits are not available. They are usually superior to canned fruits.

Canning fruit, whether done commercially as "a mother used to do," or most advantageously, because in this way some of the finest fruits are to be had at all seasons of the year.

Individuals differ in their tolerance for their susceptibility to, and in their capacity to digest bananas, pineapples, grapefruit, and other fruits. Children at a time are able to digest bananas when adults cannot. Strawberries are often hive-producers, that is to say they are poison to some persons.

While bananas, oranges, berries, and apricots need little or no manuring, the test should be brought into play for apples, raisins, pears, and peaches. Among the least digestible fruits are cantaloupes, watermelons, dried citron and dried currants. The skins and seeds of most fruits should be entirely discarded.

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The Chaperon

By THE CHAPERON.

HERE is another letter in answer to H. R.'s now famous indictment of the butterfly. The Chaperon will be glad to print any other comments regarding these letters, which were published on this page July 1 and 5.

Dear Chaperon: I would like to know what kind of a man H. R. is. He is one of the men that stand at the corner of Fourteenth and F street, Third and F street, or Ninth and F street, and every time a good-looking girl goes by, he says, "She's a sweet-looking chicken." If she doesn't reciprocate he is liable to say, "Oh, well, I'm nothing for blondes, anyway. If such men as H. R. would keep off of good girls, they would be no fault to find with it."

What a lot you know about Washington girls, too, or you think you do, suppose all the girls you know are the ones you pick up. You ought to know, from your wide experience, that the girls who stand at the corner of Fourteenth and F street, or Ninth and F street, are not the girls who stand at the corner of Fourteenth and F street, or Ninth and F street.

Of course, we all know that the Washington men are perfect, notwithstanding the fact that they are standing at all about a girl, unless she has a big bank roll, that they are the most perfect men that ever stood at themselves in the glass once in a while and see themselves as the girls see them?

M. T.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

By THE SHOPPER.

OF the well-known stripe family are the gay, the very gay hose that are seen in the window of the shops. Some of them have narrow black stripes on a gray ground, with flesh color above and below. Others are even more colorful, their color scheme: They are silk, of course, and the price is \$1.

Smart, indeed, are the tub frocks in one of the F street shops at the very special price of \$2.19. One is a broderie in brilliant coin spots of a very evident orange. Another features Kelly green that is the last word in high loyalty. (Yes, they are both in the same window and the local A. O. H.'s have raised no objections.)

A blouse labeled georgette crepe, which was really a fine enough voile to deceive the masculine window dresser, who made the fatal mistake, was distinctive for its smart trimming—huge round rose color spots of a very evident orange. A loose black tie completed it. The price is \$3.45.

All sorts and varieties of neckwear are grouped on a table at one of the shops, and a number of dainty collar and cuff sets.

Attractive new ties of crepe de chine are finished with corded loops. These come in all colors and cost 25 cents each.

A fichu collar of net, with several layers of deep scallops, costs \$1.

Judge Can't Be Blamed.

Judge Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Yes, your honor, I admit I'm a vagabond and a thief, but you ought to be very thankful I'm here and let me off lightly.

Judge—How do you make that out?

Prisoner—Well, your honor, I went on a strike and all turned honest, what would your honor do for a living?

Judge (severely)—Um—five years' imprisonment.

Nadine Face Powder (In Green Boxes Only)

Keeps The Complexion Beautiful

Soft and velvety. Money back if not entirely pleased. Nadine is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. Prevents sunburn and return of discolorations. A million delighted users prove its value.

Find it at: Pink, Brunette, White. By Toilet Creams or Mail. See National Toilet Co., Paris, Tenn.

These net collars are thin enough to be worn over the daintiest of neckwear, and are a go-to-date touch to many an old gown.

(Telephone Main 536 for information regarding the names of the establishments in which the articles mentioned above may be seen. Write for a copy of the list of the shops should be addressed to The Shopper, this office.)

Greasy Dishes.

Use a few drops of ammonia in the hot water instead of soda. Then your wash greasy dishes. It cuts the grease and gets good results.

GRAY OR FADED HAIR DARKENED

permanently with perfect ease and safety. Wet hair and all over with Q-Ban, the only guaranteed hair color restorer, every day and expose it to the sun and air—then your hair will gradually and evenly change to its original uniform dark shade. Absolutely not a trace of gray hair will be left and nobody can ever tell how it happened. Just think of that! Furthermore, your hair will be much more glossy, lustrous, soft and fluffy than ever before—and fascinating to behold.

The secret of this wonderful change in the color of your hair is mainly brought about by a process of oxidation (oxygen in the air), which results from drying your hair in the sun and air after Q-Ban has been applied. Sun and air are Nature's own medicines and a very important part of the Q-Ban process. Only in this way—with Q-Ban and the aid of sun and air—can the color be permanently and safely restored to your hair. Make no mistake about this: all preparations claiming to instantly restore the color to your hair are fakes or treacherous dyes.

Q-Ban is made from a scientific formula of borax, a sweet, alkaline, thyle and perfume, discovered after years of laboratory study and approved by the greatest chemical experts in the world, including Prof. Von Huber. Everybody uses Q-Ban now, because it is safe and sane and the only guaranteed liquid hair color restorer that is absolutely free from dangerous, dirty, sticky dyes and poisons and we want you to know the facts.

Beware of imitations. Give Q-Ban a trial today—you can't do anything until you try it from Riker-Heaslip-Liggett Drug Stores, Washington, D. C.—the A. B. C. of the Heaslip-Elis Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Money refunded if not more than delighted. The Q-Ban is a superior hair restorer. Q-Ban Soap for Shampoo or Bath are also made by us. Write for authoritative booklet on hair culture—free.

Adv.